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(54) PHOTOSENSITIVE POLYIMIDESILOXANE, COMPOSITION AND INSULATING FILM

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject compound exhibiting excellent solubility in organic solvents and high photosensitivity, capable of forming cured films excellent in heat resistance and flexibility, and useful for electric insulating films, etc., by reacting a specific polyimidesiloxane with a (meth)acryloyl group-containing compound. SOLUTION: This photosensitive polymidesiloxane is soluble in organic solvents, and is obtained by subjecting (B) a (meth)acryloyl groupcontaining compound to an addition reaction or a condensation reaction to or with (A) a polyimidesiloxane obtained by polymerizing (A1) a compound of formula I (X is O, CO, a direct bond) with (A2) the same moles of a diamine comprising (A2') a compound of formula II [Y is O, CH2, SO2, a direct bond, etc., Z is OH, COOH, SH; (m1), (m2) are each 1] and (A2") compound of formula III [R1 is a divalent hydrocarbon; R2 is a 1-3C alkyl, phenyl; (n) is 3-50] e.g. in amounts of 5-80 mol.% and 95-20 mol.%, respectively, and subsequently converting the obtained polyamic acid to the polyimide.

$$(Z)_{m_1}$$
 $(Z)_{m_2}$
 $(Z)_{m_2}$
 $(Z)_{m_2}$

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydride expressed with a following general formula, [Formula 1]

(However, X show O, CO, or direct coupling among a formula.)

Aromatic diamine expressed with a following general formula, [Formula 2]

$$(Z)_{m_1}$$
 $(Z)_{m_2}$
 $(Z)_{m_2}$

(However, Y shows O, CH_2 , SO_2 , or O-Bz-C(CH_3) ₂-Bz-O or direct coupling among a formula, Z shows OH, COOH, or SH, and m_1 and m_2 are each 1.)

And a diaminopolysiloxane shown with a following general formula [Formula 3]

$$H_2N-R_1+\frac{(s-0)_n}{r^2}$$
 $S_1-R_1-NH_2$

(However, among a formula, R_1 shows divalent hydrocarbon residue, and R_2 shows the alkyl group or phenyl group of the carbon numbers 1-3 independently, and) n shows the integer of 3-50. from — the compound which has an acrylyl group (meta-) in the poly imide siloxane with the becoming diamine which can obtain an equimolecular amount by polymerizing and imide-izing substantially — photosensitive poly imide siloxane of addition or the organic solvent fusibility which comes to carry out a condensation reaction.

[Claim 2]A photosensitive poly imide siloxane constituent which the photosensitive poly imide siloxane according to claim 1 dissolves in an organic solvent.

[Claim 3]Aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydride, aromatic diamine, and a diaminopolysiloxane of many rings polymerize, It is an organic solvent solution of photosensitive poly imide siloxane which it was imide—ized and a photopolymerization nature unsaturation group content organic compound has combined with at least two benzene rings of an aromatic diamine component in polymer via a functional group, A photosensitive poly imide siloxane constituent in which development of an exposure film with an alkali developing solution is possible. [Claim 4]The photosensitive poly imide siloxane constituent according to claim 2 or 3 which adds ten to inorganic bulking agent 100 detailed weight sections, such as mica, talc, barium sulfate, straw SUTONAITO, and calcium carbonate, to photosensitive poly imide siloxane 100 weight section.

[Claim 5]An insulator layer which carries out afterbaking and is developed by a case after applying a photosensitive poly imide siloxane constituent of a statement to a substrate and drying and exposing it by predetermined thickness in one paragraph of claims 2 thru/or 4.

[Claim 6] The insulator layer according to claim 5 in which exposure and an afterbaking film have an initial elastic modulus of 5-250 kg/cm², pyrolysis temperature of 300 to 450 **, and a volume resistance value of $5x10^{-14}$ 5x10 15 omega-cm.

[Claim 7]An insulator layer of the heat resistance according to claim 5 which is the protective film of a circuit or a semiconductor device developed and provided, cold resistance, and electric insulation.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[1000]

the protective film of a semiconductor device, and a passivation film, etc., its organic solvent constituent, and an solvent fusibility suitable as a formation material of the protective film of the circuit in semiconductor industry, insulation material of a flexible wiring board, It is related with the photosensitive poly imide siloxane of organic Excel in mechanical properties, such as heat resistance, electric, pliability, and Overcoat material and layer organic solvent in this invention I and which contains a sensitization group in a polymers main chain — in detail, [Field of the Invention] the new aromatic poly imide siloxane which was excellent in solubility [as opposed to an

[0000] insulator layer.

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heat-resistant materials are called for from the demand of densification and high integration. multilayer printed wiring board, should be rich in heat resistance and insulation, and the existing photosensitive component in semiconductor industry, a formation material of a passivation film and an integrated circuit, and a a multilayer substrate, It is requested that layer insulation materials, such as an insulator layer to the solid state [Description of the Prior Art] The overcoat material of a flexible wiring board, and the interlayer insulation film of

postbake of it at an after [photo-curing] elevated temperature, and to make it into POIMIDO. This brings about solvent insolubility, or contains a sensitization group is a polyimide precursor, and it is necessary to carry out However, each polymer which the thing using these polyimide generally does not have a sensitization group by [0003] To these insulator layers, forming with heat-resistant high polyimide with insulation is proposed variously.

fusibility, and were made to carry out photo-curing to it, Such a constituent is inferior in a photoresist and, monomer which has a photoresist group to polyimide (it does not have a sensitization group) of organic solvent [0004]Although there are also heat-resistant photoresist compositions (JP,54-109828,A etc.) which mix the the heat deterioration of the substrate obtained.

inferior, the dissolution takes a long time, and although the polyimide produced by doing in this way is excellent and heat resistance is proposed (JP,57-131227, Aetc.). However, since the solubility over an organic solvent is cross-linking unsaturated double bond are made to react, and obtaining polyimide excellent in photosensitivity [0005] Tetracarboxylic dianhydride and a diamine compound, for example, diamino CULCON, including an optical moreover, its heat resistance of polyimide after photo-curing is not enough, either.

imide-ize after patterning I required, and since a thermal damage is given to a substrate, there is a not desirable at high temperature is L since JP,4-252227,A uses polyamic acid as a polymer component, in order that it may [0006]in order to obtain supple photosensitive polyimide, poly imide siloxane is proposed (JP,Z-50161,A.) Heating in photosensitivity, when forming a relief pattern, there is a practical problem.

was inferior according to the solubility of polyimide not having an enough diamine component for one core. using tetracarboxylic dianhydride is performed. However, there was a problem that the stability of polymer liquid which has a reaction group like an epoxy group, for example (meta), and an addition reaction as aromatic diamine diamine of the structure for un-of one core with the functional group which carries out the acrylate compound [0007] For this reason, in order to consider it as organic solvent soluble polyimide as one of the solution, Using practical problem.

able to enlarge thickness and forming it into after-patterning imide to provide an unnecessary electrical substantially. Other purposes of this invention are for the heating at high temperature (250-400 **) for being this invention are to provide the photosensitive solution composition which does not have a practical problem is moreover carried out, and a photo-curing thing has high heat resistance and flexible nature. Other purposes of polyimide which has high sensitivity and in which the solubility over an organic solvent is excellent, photo-curing [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The purpose of this invention is to provide the photosensitive

[Means for Solving the Problem] Namely, aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydride as which this invention is

expressed in a following general formula, [Formula 4]

(However, X show O, CO, or direct coupling among a formula.) the aromatic diamine expressed with a following general formula — and [Formula 5]

$$H_2N$$
 Y NH_2

(However, Y among a formula O, CH_2 , SO_2 , or O-Bz-C(CH_3) ₂-Bz-O or direct coupling) [show and] Z shows OH, COOH, or SH and m_1 and m_2 are 1 respectively. And diaminopolysiloxane shown with a following general formula [Formula 6]

(However, among a formula, R_1 shows divalent hydrocarbon residue, and R_2 shows an alkyl group or a phenyl group of the carbon numbers 1–3 independently, and) eta shows an integer of 3–50. from — a compound which has an acrylyl group (meta-) is related with poly imide siloxane with becoming diamine which can obtain an equimolecular amount by polymerizing and imide-izing substantially at addition or photosensitive poly imide siloxane of organic solvent fusibility which comes to carry out a condensation reaction.

[0009] This invention relates to a photosensitive poly imide siloxane constituent which the aforementioned photosensitive poly imide siloxane dissolves in an organic solvent.

[0010]In this invention, aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydride, aromatic diamine, and a diaminopolysiloxane of many rings polymerize. It is an organic solvent solution of photosensitive poly imide siloxane which it was imide-ized and a photopolymerization nature unsaturation group content organic compound has combined with at least two benzene rings of an aromatic diamine component in polymer via a functional group, An exposure film is related with a photosensitive poly imide siloxane constituent in which development is possible with an alkali developing solution.

[0011] After this invention applies one of the aforementioned photosensitive poly imide siloxane constituents to a substrate and dries and exposes them by predetermined thickness, afterbaking of it is carried out and it relates to an insulator layer developed by a case.

[0012]Aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydride of many rings photosensitive poly imide siloxanes of this invention are suitably indicated to be by said general formula, A substantial equimolecular amount with two kinds of diamine components of aromatic diamine and a diaminopolysiloxane which OH, COOH, or at least one SH combined at a time with the two benzene rings which have an amino group shown by said general formula, A compound which has an acrylyl group (meta) in poly imide siloxane which is random, or is obtained formation of heat imide or by making chemicals imide form in an organic solvent after carrying out block polymerization and considering it as polyamic acid can be manufactured addition or by carrying out a condensation reaction. [0013]As aromatictetracarvone dianhydride of many rings shown by said general formula in this invention, Biphenyl tetracarboxylic dianhydride, benzophenone tetra KARUPON acid dianhydride, An oxydi phthalic acid anhydride etc. are mentioned and 3,3',4,4'-benzophenone tetracarboxylic dianhydride and 2,3,3',4'-biphenyl tetracarboxylic dianhydride (a-BPDA) can be mentioned suitably. A part of aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydride of many rings may be replaced with aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydride or aromatic dicarboxylic acid of one ring within limits which do not spoil solubility.

[0014]To the two benzene rings which have an amino group which is aromatic diamine shown by said general formula in this invention, independently OH, As aromatic diamine which COOH or one SH combined at a time, it is 3,3'-dihydroxy-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, 4,4'-dihydroxy-3,3'-diaminobiphenyl, 5, and 5'-methylenebis, for example. [2-aminobenzoic acid] The 4,4'-dihydroxy- 3, 3'-diaminodiphenyl ether, The 3,3'-dihydroxy- 4, 4'-diaminodiphenyl ether, A 3,3'-dihydroxy-4,4'-diamino diphenyl sulfide, 3,3'-dihydroxy-4,4'-diaminodiphenyl sulfone, an 1,1-screw [4-(3-hydroxy-4-aminophenoxy) phenyl] Methane, 1,3-bis(3-hydroxy-4-aminophenoxy)benzene, a screw [4-(3-hydroxy-4-aminophenoxy) phenyl] A sulfone etc. can be mentioned, and this aromatic diamine may accept one sort, may be used, and may be used

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combining two or more sorts. As the aforementioned aromatic diamine, it is 3,3'-dihydroxy-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl [from a viewpoint of the ease of receiving ], 5, and 5'-methylenebis. [2-aminobenzoic acid] is used suitably. [0015]As a diaminopolysiloxane shown by said general formula in this invention, hydrocarbon residue divalent in R<sub>1</sub> in a general formula (3) — desirable — the carbon numbers 2-6 — it being especially "two or more methylene groups" or a phenylene group of the carbon numbers 3-5, and, it is preferred that R<sub>2</sub> is an alkyl group
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or phenyl groups of the carbon numbers 1–3, such as a methyl group, an ethyl group, and a propyl group, and a propyl group, and a propyl group, and specially 5–20. The storementioned diaminopolysiloxane may be a single compound as long as 1 is within the limits (3–50) of the above, and it may be a mixture of a compound in which 1 differs. As for 3–50, and it being especially within the shove, and it may be a mixture of a compound in which 1 differs. As for 3–50, and it being especially within the equivalents is preferred.

Equivalence is prototically to use aromatic diamine and said diaminopolysiloxane of said general formula as a diamine component in this invention. The aforementioned diaminopolysiloxane of aromatic diamine of an account of diamine component Makamae is [the using rate \ that it is \ 80-30 mol \ %] especially preferred 95-20-mol% 50-mol %, especially 20-70-mol%. When there are few rates of the aforementioned aromatic diamine, it is in a fendency for photosensitivity of photosensitive poly imide siloxane obtained to fall, and for resolution after photo-curing to become low, and for pyrolysis temperature of photosensitive poly imide siloxane to become low. When there are many rates of the aforementioned aromatic diamine, it is in a tendency for the organic solvent solubility of poly imide siloxane obtained to fall.

[0017]Other aromatic diamine may be used together with the aforementioned aromatic diamine and a diaminopolysiloxane. As for the using rate, it is preferred that it is less than 30 mol % of a diamine component. As other aromatic diamine, for example 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl eultone, for example 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl eultone, for example 4,4'-diaminodiphenyl eultone, Aromatic diamine which has the three benzene rings, such as aromatic diamine which has the two benzene, and 1,4-bis(4-aminophenyl) benzene, or a screw [4-(4-aminophenyl] A sulfone, a 2,2-screw [4-(4-aminophenyy) phenyl] Aromatic diamine which has the four benzene rings, such as propane, can be mentioned suitably. Although a rate of the aforementioned diamine component is determined from organic solvent solubility and photosensitivity (the ease of exposing), it is preferred to make it a rate which at least two photopolymerization nature unsaturation group content compounds have combined in a photosensitive poly imide siloxane molecule.

[0018] Substantially photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention with an aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydride ingredient a diamine component of an equimolecular amount, first, the inside of an organic solvent — reaction temperature of 100 ** or less, and random [desirable] with reaction temperature of 100 ** or less, and random polymerization reaction being performed, and preferably, [rank second and] After diluting with an organic solvent a polymerization reaction obtained by this polymerization reaction, temperature of 100 ** or less — desirable — reaction temperature of 10—50 ** — a chemicals imide—ized agent. For example, after adding imide—ized agents, such as tertiary amine like anhydrous carboxylic acid like an acetic anhydride, and pyridine, performing an imide—ized reaction for about 0.1 to 5 hours and considering it as poly imide siloxane, (Meta) It can obtain suitably by carrying out the addition reaction of the and considering it as poly imide siloxane, (Meta) It can obtain suitably by carrying out the addition reaction of the

compound which has an acrylyl group. [0019]Or aromatic tetracarboxylic dianhydride and a diaminopolysiloxane, (Meta) Aromatic diamine which carries out an addition reaction to a compound which has an acrylyl group, substantial — equimolar, after adding a diaminopolysiloxane first like and making it react at 160–200 ** for about 1 to 5 hours, After adding said aromatic diamine, making it react with said reaction temperature for about 10 to 40 hours and compounding poly imide siloxane, photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention can be suitably obtained also by carrying out the addition reaction of the compound which has an acrylyl group (meta).

[00.00]A compound which has the aforementioned acrylyl group (meta) may be added to a poly imide siloxane solution after ending reaction directly (if required after cooling), or once isolating poly imide siloxane, it may add to a solution of an organic solvent used for a reaction, and an organic solvent which is the same or is different (or — the — it may be reverse).

[0021]As a compound which has the aforementioned acrylyl group (meta), An organic compound which has a basis, meta-acryloyl, or an acrylyl group of OH(s), such as a glycidyl group and an isocyanate group, COOH, SH, methacrylate, half epoxy acrylate (for example, about five of about ten epoxy groups are the compounds methacrylate, half epoxy acrylate (for example, about five of about ten epoxy groups are the compounds replaced by an acrylate group.) For example, a trade name: Showa High Polymer make Vinyl-ester-resin replaced by an acrylate group.)

[0022]As for the amount of compound used which has the aforementioned acrylyl group (meta), it is [more than this molar quantity] preferred that it is usually 1-10-mol twice to OH, COOH, or a sulfhydryl group of aromatic diamine which OH, COOH, or one SH combined at a time with the benzene ring which has an amino group independently.

[0023] As an organic solvent in an addition reaction of a compound which has an above-mentioned polymerization reaction, an imide-ized reaction, and (meta) an acrylyl group, For example, N,N-dimethyl sulfoxide, N.N-dimethylformamide, a N,N-diethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, a N,N-diethylacetamide, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), hexamethylene phosphoamides, etc. are used.

[0024] Although a solution after ending reaction may be used as it is (after adding other additive agents if required), photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention may be used by a use as a solution which dissolved in an organic solvent what isolated, when using it, for example as a pattern formation material.

[0025]As the aforementioned organic solvent, sulfoxide series solvents, such as dimethyl sulfoxide and diethyl sulfoxide, Formamide system solvents, such as N.N-dimethylformamide and a N,N-diethylformamide, Acetamide series solvents, such as N,N-dimethylacetamide and a N,N-diethylacetamide, Pyrrolidone system solvents, such as N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, an N-ethyl-2-pyrrolidone, and an N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone, Glyme system solvents, such as a methyl jig lime and methyl TORIJI glyme, hexamethylphosphoric triamide, gamma-butyllactone, cyclohexanone, etc. can be mentioned.

[0026]As for a solution composition of photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention, it is preferred that solids concentration which is polymer is 20 to 50 % of the weight. In the aforementioned photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution, a sensitizer, a photopolymerization initiator, It is preferred to add an adhesive improving agent (for example, thermosetting resin, such as melamine resin), an oxygen interception agent (for example, vaseline, a wax, a surface—active agent), and an oxygen supplementary agent (for example, ascorbic acid, butyl phosphite). It is preferred to add a compound which can polymerize by light which has an ethylene nature unsaturation group in the range which does not spoil the physical properties of an insulator layer after photocuring as a cross linking agent.

[0027]As an aforementioned sensitizer and a photopolymerization initiator, a Michler's ketone, benzoin, Benzoin methyl ether, benzoin ethyl ether, benzoin iso-propyl ether, 2-t-BICHIRU anthraquinone, 1,2-benzo-9,10-anthraquinone, 4,4'-bis(diethylamino)benzophenone, an acetophenone, Benzophenone, a thioxan ton, a 1,5-acenaphthene, 1-hydroxy-cyclohexylphenyl ketone, The 2-benzyl-1,2-dimethylamino 1-(4-morpholinophenyl) butane-1, 1-hydroxy-cyclohexylphenyl ketone, etc. can be mentioned, Especially the addition has two to 30 preferred weight section one to 50 weight section to poly imide siloxane 100 weight section in total. [0028]As the aforementioned cross linking agent, ethylene glycol dimetha- (a) KURIRETO, Propylene glycol dimetha- (a) KURIRETO, trimethylolpropane TORIMETA (a) KURIRETO, Tetramethylolmethanetetra meta-(a) KURIRETO, N, and N'-methylenebis meta-(a) KURIRETO, diethylaminoethyl meta-(**) -- chlorate and tris (hydroxyethyl acryloyl) isocyanurate. phosphoric acid meta-(**) -- KURIRETO, polythiol (for example, trimethylolpropanetris thiopropionate), thiols (for example, CHIOGU reel acid), etc. can be raised. As for especially the addition, it is preferred to carry out 10-60 weight-section addition five to 100 weight section to photosensitive poly imide siloxane 100 weight section.

[0029]A solution composition of photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention, Aerosil (ten to 50 weight section of the amount used is preferred to photosensitive poly imide siloxane 100 weight section), Detailed inorganic bulking agents, such as mica, talc, barium sulfate, straw SUTONAITO, and calcium carbonate (the amount used) ten to 100 weight section is preferred to photosensitive poly imide siloxane 100 weight section — a detailed polymer filler — or it is detailed or inorganic matter of fusibility, or organic dye and paints may be made to contain And a solution composition makes colorlessness or Phthalocyanine Green, copper phthalocyanine blue, etc. contain, and may be colored.

[0030]Photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention can be used, and a pattern can be formed as follows with a photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution composition as mentioned above. That is, first, the above—mentioned photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution is applied to a substrate, it dries and an organic solvent is removed. Screen—stencil, a curtain roll, a reverse roll, etc. can perform spreading to a substrate. 90 ** or less of desiccation of a coating film (thickness: preferably 5–100 micrometers, especially 10–100 micrometers) is preferably performed at 40–80 **. A photo mask of a negative mold is put on a dry coating film after desiccation, and it irradiates with active light, such as ultraviolet rays, visible light, and an electron beam. Subsequently, a pattern made from poly imide siloxane can be obtained by probing a development, for example, an unexposed portion, with a developing solution using a shower or an ultrasonic wave. As for a hardening layer, it is preferred that thickness is about 2–50 micrometers. The aforementioned development NaOH, KOH, Na₂CO₃, A mixed solution with combination with solution occasion organic solvents, such as Na₂B₄O₇, organic alkali, for example, tetraethylammoniumhydroxide and water, or an organic solvent can be used as an alkali developing solution. [0031]As an organic solvent of the above—mentioned developing solution, N.N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, Hexamethylene phosphoamides, a jig lime, Tori

monobutyl ether, diethylene-glycol monobutyl ether, methanol, and ethanol, can be used. [0032]Photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention has the outstanding solubility, therefore can remove poly imide siloxane of an unexposed portion easily, and, thereby, can form a pattern easily.

Gleim, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, Organic solvents or these mixed liquor, such as ethylene glycol

[0033] Photosensitive poly imide siloxane and a solution composition of this invention, Since it has high photosensitivity and excels in a light transmittance state and optical cross-linking, resist for image formation is not separately needed like conventional non-exposing polyimide, Heating at high temperature (250–400 **) for imide-izing after image formation is not needed like photosensitive polyamic acid, Since a 150–200 ** afterbaking process is enough, an effect which was excellent in many, such as it not only bringing about high-reliability and low cost, but not giving a thermal damage of a substrate, is done so. For this reason, a photosensitive poly imide siloxane constituent of this invention can be used conveniently for a negative pattern

or a positive pattern. Which consists of a hardening layer formed from photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention or its solution composition is excellent in heat resistance, and electric and mechanical properties, and excellent in especially pliability. For example, an insulator layer of this invention is a thing of resolution up to at means in thickness about 2–50 micrometers thick suitably. For this reason, especially an insulator layer of this invention is suitable as insulating materials, such as a high-density flexible substrate, BGA, and CSP. And invention is suitable as insulating materials, such as a high-density flexible substrate, BGA, and CSP. And exposure and an afterbaking film of this invention produced by doing in this way are insulator layers which have exposure and an afterbaking film of this invention produced by doing in this way are insulator layers which have an initial elastic modulus of 5–250 kg/cm², pyrolysis temperature of 300 to 450 **, and a volume resistance value of 5x10 ¹⁴-5x10 ¹⁵ omega-cm suitably.

[0035] [Example] Hereafter, the example of this invention is shown. In each following example, evaluation was performed

[0036](Physical-properties examination)

1. It took to a 100-ml measuring flask, and N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone was added, it dissolved [0.5g precise weighing of the viscosity photosensitivity poly imide siloxane of polyimide was done, and], and logarithmic viscosity was measured by the method of timing the falling time of liquid at 30 ** using canon Fenske's viscosity

[0037]2. Apply the solution which dissolved 20 g of the film production nature photosensitivity poly imide siloxane in 100 ml of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone on a Teflon board (1.0 mm) so that the film of poly imide siloxane may be set to about 20 micrometers in thickness, and it dries for 60 minutes at 60 **, The high-pressure mercury-vapor lamp performed the exposure of two of 1J/cm, and also it heat-treated for 60 minutes at 160 **, and wound around the round bar of 1 mmphi, and bending and generating of a crack was of the cracker were observed. What has O and a crack in the case where there is no generating of a crack was

[0038]3. 0.2 g of soluble poly imide siloxane to MMP of poly imide siloxane is added to 0.8 g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, The solution state of poly imide siloxane was observed and ** and the case of being insoluble were evaluated [the case where the case where it dissolves within 1 hour is dissolved within 0 and one day] for the case of only 0 and swelling as x.

[0039]4. It measured using the pyrolysis temperature thermo gravity analyzer. 5. The dam which makes a spacer a photo-curing characterization polyimide film (the Ube Industries make, polyimide film YUPI REXX S) is formed, On copper foil (35 micrometers), the bar coating machine was used, ink was cast uniformly, and the following photosensitivity and the examination of resolution were presented about

the dry membrane obtained by drying for 60 minutes at 60 **.

[0040]6. It applied to copper foil with a photosensitivity of 35 micrometers so that dry membrane thickness might be set to about 25 micrometers, and it dried for 60 minutes at 60 **. The Mikasa, Inc Mikasa, Inc mask alignment device (MA-10 type) is used, It exposed through the glass mask, and in the 2% solution of tetraethylammonium hydroxide, and methanol, ultrasonic immersion was carried out, negatives were developed,

and it was considered as photosensitivity with the light exposure which can obtain the pattern of the 100micrometer line & space of a 200-micrometer pitch.

[0041]7. Teflon spreading of the mechanical properties measurement photosensitivity poly imide siloxane solution composition is carried out, For 60 minutes, after desiccation, 1 J/cm² ultraviolet rays exposure and after heating at 160 ** succeedingly for 1 hour, the film was exfoliated at 60 **, the test piece was started in the shape of a dumbbell, and it measured according to ASTMD882 using the tension tester, and asked for tensile

strength, the pace of expansion, and the initial elastic modulus. [0042]8. A photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution composition is applied so that dry membrane thickness, Based may be set to 80 micrometers on the copper plate of 0.3 mm of electric property measurement thickness, Based on JIS-C 2103 (the varnish examining method for electric insulation), it examined [at 60 **] after desiccation about 1J[\cm] ² ultraviolet rays exposure and the sample succeedingly obtained by heating for 1 hour at 160 ** for 60 minutes, and the volume resistance value was measured.

9. Cold-resistant evaluation-65 ** estimated what a crack does not generate in an insulator layer at maintenance into one cycle and carrying out 200

cycles at -65 ** subsequently, 30-minute maintenance and that cold resistance is good, and what a crack generates was estimated that cold resistance is poor.

[0043]Add 17.494 g (0.059 mol) of example 1(poly imide siloxane synthesizing process)2,3,3',4'-biphenyl tetracarboxylic dianhydride (a-BPDA) to 54 g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), and it dissolves, 36.540 g of diaminopolysiloxanes (R₁= pro pull, R₂= methyl, eta= 10, amino-equivalents =450) were added, and it reacted at 180 ** for 2 hours. The 3,3'-dihydroxy-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl 3.740g (0.017 mol) was added succeedingly, and it reacted for 30 hours. Subsequently, at the temperature of 100 **, added 9.893 g (0.070 mol) of glycidyl methacrylate, it was made to react for 0.5 hour, and photosensitive poly imide siloxane was obtained (as a

[0044](Ink chemically-modified degree) NMP18g is added and diluted in the solution whole quantity of the above-mentioned photosensitive poly imide siloxane, 7.8 g of Aerosil (mean particle diameter: about 0.02 micrometer), 13.4 g of talc (mean particle diameter: 1.5 micrometers), 4.7 g of dimethylbenzoic acid ethyl, 2.4 g of diethylthio xantho, and 9.7 g of trimethylolpropane triacrylate were added as a photoinitiator, it kneaded with 3 rolls, and the ink:photosensitivity poly imide siloxane solution composition was obtained. The measurement result and evaluation result about this photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution composition are collectively shown in Table 1 and 2.

[0045]2.6 kg/cm² and elongation were [the initial elastic moduli of the mechanical properties of exposure and an afterbaking film of tensile strength] 102.9 kg/cm² 8.2%. The volume resistance value of the electric property measurement result of exposure and an afterbaking film was 2.2x10 ¹⁵ omega-cm. The cold resistance of this insulator layer was also good.

[0046]It dissolves 17.139 g of example 2(poly imide siloxane synthesizing process)2,3,3',4'-biphenyl tetracarboxylic acid 2 anhydrous (a-BPDA) in 54.0 g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 36.540 g of diaminopolysiloxanes (it is the same as the above) were added, and it reacted at 180 ** for 2 hours. It is 5 and 5'-methylenebis succeedingly. [2-aminobenzoic acid] (MBAA) 4.593 g was added and it reacted for 2 hours. Subsequently, at the temperature of 100 **, 9.894 g of glycidyl methacrylate was made to react for 0.5 hour, and the photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution was obtained.

[0047](Ink chemically-modified degree) It evaluated from the above-mentioned photosensitive poly imide siloxane by preparing a photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution composition like Example 1. The result about this photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution composition is collectively shown in Table 1 and 2.

[0048]1.62 kg/cm 2 and elongation were [the initial elastic moduli of the mechanical properties of exposure and an afterbaking film of tensile strength] 55.5 kg/cm 2 7.7%. The volume resistance value of the electric property measurement result of exposure and an afterbaking film was 2.8x10 15 omega—cm. The cold resistance of this insulator layer was also good.

[0049]18.876 g of example 3(poly imide siloxane synthesizing process)3,3',4,4'-benzophenone tetracarboxylic dianhydride (BTDA) is dissolved in 54.0 g of N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, 36.540 g of diaminopolysiloxanes (it is the same as the above) were added, and it reacted at 180 ** for 2 hours. 3.765 g of 3,3'-dihydroxy-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl (HAB) was added succeedingly, and it reacted for 2 hours. Subsequently, at the temperature of 100 **, added 9.894 g of glycidyl methacrylate, it was made to react for 0.5 hour, and the photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution was obtained.

[0050](Ink chemically-modified degree) It evaluated from the above-mentioned photosensitive poly imide siloxane by preparing a photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution composition like Example 1. The result about this photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution composition is collectively shown in Table 1 and 2.

[0051]1.12 kg/cm 2 and elongation were [the initial elastic moduli of the mechanical properties of exposure and an afterbaking film of tensile strength] 75.5 kg/cm 2 6.5%. The volume resistance value of the electric property measurement result of exposure and an afterbaking film was 1.8x10 15 omega-cm. The cold resistance of this insulator layer was also good.

[0052]In example 4 Example 1, replaced with talc, and mica was used, and also the appearance carried out, and the photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution composition was obtained. Similarly the result was good. [0053]Although it was going to obtain photosensitive poly imide siloxane like Example 1 except not having used a comparative example 1 diamino siloxane, it is insoluble to N-methyl pyrrolidone in polymer, and the photo-curing characteristic was not able to be measured.

[0054]Except having replaced with comparative example 22,3,3',4'-biphenyl tetracarboxylic dianhydride, and having used pyromellitic dianhydride (PMDA), it carried out like Example 1 and photosensitive poly imide siloxane was obtained. It was only that the obtained photosensitive poly imide siloxane swells to N-methyl pyrrolidone, and ink liquid was not obtained and the photo-curing characteristic was not able to be measured.

[0055]Replaced with comparative example 33,3'-dihydroxy-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl, and 3,5-diaminobenzoic acid was used, and also it carried out like Example 1. The obtained photosensitive poly imide siloxane did not dissolve

in MMP for a while, uniform ink liquid was not obtained, and photosensitivity was not able to be measured. [0056] The photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution composition obtained in Example 5 – 8 each example was used, coat material was formed by the following methods, and the film was evaluated. By screen-stencil (200-micron mesh), ink was applied on the copper circuit pattern formed on 75 micrometers in thickness, or a 50-micrometer polyimide film (YUPI REXX S). Subsequently, it dried at 60 ** for 1 hour, and the organic solvent was removed. The Mikasa, Inc Mikasa, Inc mask alignment device (it exposed through the glass mask using the MAminutes in the 2% solution of tetraethylammonium hydroxide, and the pattern was formed. Subsequently, afterbaking was carried out at 160 ** for 1 hour, and the insulator layer was obtained. The normal pattern was similarly obtained except having carried out using the 20% solution of 1% of sodium borate, and diethylene-glycol similarly obtained except having carried out using the 20% solution of 1% of sodium borate, and diethylene-glycol

monobutyl ether as a developing solution. Solution investigated for flexibility using the bending-test machine of Shimadzu, the crack generated neither also Immphi. As for neither, abnormalities were accepted, when product flux SFmade from SANWA chemicals—270 was applied to the surface, and solder heat resistance was immersed in 260 ** solder for 30 seconds and was investigated. When unelectrolyzed [-proof] tinning nature was immersed for 2 minutes in the unelectrolyzed tinning liquid made from SHIPURE (tempo JITTO FT-34) and was investigated at 70 ** in it, MOGURI of tinning liquid was substantially observed in neither. When curvature was applied so that dry membrane thickness might be set to 30 micrometers to a polyimide film (the Ube Industries make, YUPI REXX membrane thickness might be set to 30 micrometers to a polyimide film (the Ube Industries make, YUPI REXX membrane thickness might be set to 30 micrometers to a polyimide film (the Ube Industries make, YUPI REXX membrane thickness might be set to 30 micrometers to a polyimide film (the Ube Industries make, YUPI REXX membrane thickness on the same conditions as solder heat resistance and generating of curvature was

investigated, curvature was not seen substantially [all]. [0058] As photosensitive polymer of comparative example 4 marketing, it patterned like Example 5 by liquefied development type solder resist PSR-1000 made from solar ink. As a result, the crack occurred by the crookedness test in the round bar of 1 mmphi. Electric insulation was 1.2x10 13 omega-cm in the initial value.

0 8	類香島安くミでジー8 , 8	0.7	くせキロシリ布しまてや	AUGE-18	比較例3
3.0	3, 3' ージヒドロキシー4, 4' 3, ージヒドロキシー4, 4'	0 2	くせキロくじ歩しきてや	Admq	比較例3
001	·			Adqa-8	比較例1
ο ε	₹→ 2】 K 3 ∨ 4 √ 8 , 8 , 6 , 6 , 8 (8 ← 2)	0.1	くせキロシ(小木へ 戸べや	AGTE	8 陽蘇実
3.0	ージアミノビフェニル 3, ・ジビドロキシー4, 4,	0.2	くせキロシ()おく 三てや	a-BPDA	S 励動実
3 0	ージアミノビフェニント 3,3,一ジヒドロキシー4,4,	0 4	くせキロシリホトミてや	AG48-s	1 阿戴実
·-··	くまとの		くまてで	漢酢の砂水無二類	

[0060] [Table 2]

	対数粘度	製膜性	溶解性	熱分解温度 ℃	解像力 膜厚 μm	光感度 mJ/cm²
実施例1	0. 25	0	0	416	26	80
実施例 2	0. 18	0	0	408	2 5	5 0
実施例3	0, 29	0	0	4.05	28	100
比較例1	_	_	×	_	_	-
比較例 2		_	×	_	_	
比較例3			Δ	_		_

[0061]Example 9 (poly imide siloxane synthesizing process) a-BPDA 34.94g was dissolved in Tori Gleim 100g, 65.006 g of diamino polish ROKIN (R_1 = propyl, R_2 = methyl, and amino-equivalents =467) was added, and it was made to react at 180 ** for 1 hour. Reacted [MBAA12.250g] for 20 hours at the temperature succeedingly, and subsequently added glycidyl methacrylate (acid component: diamine component =1.00:1.00) of the specified quantity at the temperature of 100 **, it was made to react for 0.5 hour, and photosensitive poly imide siloxane was obtained (as a solution).

[0062](Ink chemically-modified degree) As opposed to 100 copies (it is [a weight section and the following] the same) of polymerization liquid (53.7% of solids concentration) which is the above-mentioned photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution, adding 0.268 copy of Phthalocyanine Green and making it distribute --- the solution -half epoxy acrylate (the Showa High Polymer Co., Ltd. make.) trade name: -- RIPOKISHI 630X-501 14.42 copy and polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate (the Aranaka village chemicals company make.) the phosphoric acid methacrylate (the Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd. make.) which is a mixture of 1:1 of NK9G5.37 copy, dimethacryloyl oxy phosphate, and mono- methacryloyloxy phosphate Add, and continuously PM2 1.61 copy 2.74 copies of defoaming agents (the Dow Chemical Co. make, DB100), 14.67 copies of initiators (the Ciba-Geigy make, IRGACURE 184), and an initiator (the Ciba-Geigy make.) IRGACURE 369 7.33 copy, 5.87 copies of dimethylaminobenzoic acid ethyl ester, 0.27 copy of hydroquinone and 0.27 copy of methoxy hydroquinone next 16.1 copies of barium sulfate (mean particle diameter: 0.3 micrometer), and 5.37 copies of Aerosil (mean particle diameter: about 0.02 micrometer) are added as 2.93 copies of diethylthio xanthones, and an antigelling agent, It kneaded with 3 rolls and the ink:photosensitivity poly imide siloxane constituent was obtained. [0063]Coat material was formed as the conventional method from this ink, and when unelectrolyzed [-proof] tinning nature was immersed for 3 minutes in unelectrolyzed tinning liquid (the product made by SHIPURE, tempo JITTO FT-34) and was checked at 70 ** in it, diving of tinning liquid was not accepted substantially. Apply this ink to 35-micrometer-thick copper foil, and it dries for 60 minutes at 60 **, After dry membrane thickness is exposed with the photosensitivity of 100 mJ/cm² at 23 micrometers using the Mikasa, Inc Mikasa, Inc mask alignment device, In the 2% solution of tetraethylammonium hydroxide, and methanol, ultrasonic immersion was able to be carried out, negatives were able to be developed, and the pattern of the 100-micrometer line & space was able to be obtained. This exposure and afterbaking film showed good mechanical and thermal (it is [****** and the following] the same) / electric physical properties equivalent to Example 1. [0064]In the polymerization liquid (53.7% of solids concentration) which is a photosensitive poly imide siloxane solution produced by making it be the same as that of example 10 (ink chemically-modified degree) Example 9. Replaced with phosphoric acid methacrylate, and 16.1 copies of melamine resin (SANWA chemical company make, NIKARAKKU MW-100LM) was added, and also it carried out like Example 9, and the ink:photosensitivity poly imide siloxane constituent was obtained.

[0065]Coat material was formed as the conventional method from this ink, and when unelectrolyzed [-proof] tinning nature was immersed for 3 minutes in unelectrolyzed tinning liquid (the product made by SHIPURE, tempo JITTO FT-34) and was checked at 70 ** in it, diving of tinning liquid was not accepted substantially. Apply this ink to 35-micrometer-thick copper foil, and it dries for 60 minutes at 60 **, After dry membrane thickness is exposed with the photosensitivity of 100 mJ/cm² at 23 micrometers using the Mikasa, Inc Mikasa, Inc mask alignment device, In the 2% solution of tetraethylammonium hydroxide, and methanol, ultrasonic immersion was able to be carried out, negatives were able to be developed, and the pattern of the 100-micrometer line & space was able to be obtained. This exposure and afterbaking film showed good mechanical and thermal / electric physical properties equivalent to Example 1.

[0066]Example 11 (ink chemically-modified degree) phosphoric-acid methacrylate was not added, but replaced

with 16.1 copies of barium sulfate, and 16.1 copies of calcium carbonate (mean particle diameter: 1.2 micrometers) was used, and also it carried out like Example 9, and the ink:photosensitivity poly imide siloxane constituent was obtained.

[0067] Apply this ink to 35-micrometer-thick copper foil, and it dries for 60 minutes at 60 **, After dry

membrane thickness is exposed with the photosensitivity of 100 mJ/cm² at 23 micrometers using the Mikasa, Inc mask alignment device, In the 2% solution of tetraethylammonium hydroxide, and methanol, ultrasonic immersion was able to be carried out, negatives were able to be developed, and the pattern of the 100-micrometer line & space was able to be obtained. This exposure and afterbaking film showed good

mechanical and thermal \ electric physical properties equivalent to Example 1. [0068]Did not add example 12 (ink chemically-modified degree) phosphoric-acid methacrylate, but after adding a defoaming agent, 2.68 copies of white vaseline (made by Wako Pure Chem) were added further, and also it carried out like Example 9, and the ink:photosensitivity poly imide siloxane constituent was obtained.

[0069] This ink paint film was dried separately, and a mask and 150 micrometers of film surfaces were able to be developed as detached, it was able to expose with the photosensitivity of 1 J\cm², negatives were able to be developed as the conventional method, and the pattern of the 100-micrometer line & space of a 200-micrometer pitch was

the conventional method, and the pattern of the 100-micrometer line & space of a 200-micrometer pitch was able to be obtained. This exposure and afterbaking film showed good mechanical and thermal \ electric physical properties equivalent to Example 1

properties equivalent to Example 1.

[0070]Did not add example 13 (ink chemically-modified degree) phosphoric-acid methacrylate, but after adding a defoaming agent, 2.68 copies of ascorbic acid (made by Wako Pure Chem) was added further, and also it carried out like Example 9, and the ink:photosensitivity poly imide siloxane constituent was obtained.
[0071]This ink paint film was dried separately, and a mask and 150 micrometers of film surfaces were able to be

detached, it was able to expose with the photosensitivity of 1 J/cm², negatives were able to be developed as the conventional method, and the pattern of the 100-micrometer line & space of a 200-micrometer pitch was able to be obtained. This exposure and afterbaking film showed good mechanical and thermal \ electric physical

properties equivalent to Example 1.

[Effect of the Invention] The photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention has the outstanding solubility. Therefore, the poly imide siloxane of an unexposed portion is easily removable with a developing solution, for example, an alkali developing solution.

[0073] The photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention has high photosensitivity. The resolution which is the photosensitivity thickness which shows the sensitization characteristic is not less than 20 micrometers, a 100micromL/S formation light dose is below 100 mJ 2 , and the photosensitive poly imide siloxane constituent

of this invention has good photosensitivity. [0074] Not less than (300 to 450 **) 300 ** of heat resistance which evaluated by pyrolysis temperature the insulator layer which is a hardening layer formed from the constituent of the photosensitive poly imide siloxane

of this invention is especially not less than 350 **. Heat resistance and cold resistance are good.

[0075]It excels in a mechanical property, the electric insulation evaluated by volume resistance is superior to an epoxy resin, and a bending crack does not occur, but the hardening layer formed from the constituent of the photosensitive poly imide siloxane of this invention is excellent in flexible nature.

[Translation done.]

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(54) 【発明の名称】 感光性ポリイミドシロキサン、組成物および絶縁膜

(57)【要約】

【課題】光硬化特性および有機溶媒に対する溶解性に優れ、高温加熱が不要で、硬化膜の電気的性質および機械 的性質が良好な感光性ポリイミドシロキサンを提供す る。

【解決手段】多環芳香族テトラカルボン酸二無水物と、 芳香族ジアミンおよびジアミノボリシロキサンとからな るポリイミドシロキサンのベンゼン環に少なくとも2個 の不飽和基含有有機化合物が芳香族ジアミンと官能基を 介して結合してなる感光性ポリイミドシロキサンに関す る。 30

[{{83}}]

今よ」である。) 、やキロシリホヘミてジるれる示すた場一届不むよみ

(ただし、式中、Y社O、CH2、SO2またはO-Bz-C (CH3) 2-Bz-Oまたは直接結合を示し、 Z HOH、COOHXはSHを示し、m1およびm2は Z はOH、COOHXはSHを示し、m1およびm2は

[2 ZY]

す。) 下記一般式で表される芳香族ジアミン、

示さ合語幾直は方まO2、O1X、中方、J3式(

[12]

, 3 陸木無二額へ %

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りイミトの耐熱性も充分ではない。 しゅっち アルボル でんち アンドンボル (0005) また、テトラカンボン離二無本物と光深 (特別のシアミンはもない (特別のランドのは表をおしてのでは、 このようにした ほうにしば (4) といいになる (4) といいになる

十。 (0004] 単た、有機溶媒可溶性のポリイミド(感光腫を有しない)に、光硬化は生物は中央を重要を指令によるようにした耐酸性フォトレジスト組気管(容置的 4-109828日の場合の数値では、光極大体が必ら、にない、

【0002】 (3000] (3000本) (4000人) (4000人) (400人) (4000) (400人) (400人) (400人) (400人) (400人) (400人) (400人) (400人) (4000) (400人) (400人) (400人) (400人) (400人) (400人) (400人) (400人) (4000) (400人) (4000

。るるうのする下関ゴ鄭緑餅ひよは

【明節な略籍の問発】

気絶縁性の絶縁膜。

る請求の海領の海線である。 現象して記れている。 はいられた、回路または半導体 事、計奏価、対域のの場合の動物は、可能をは、対象性、重要、対象値、対象値の対象を を関する。

7

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られるポリイミドは、感光性に優れているが、有機溶媒 に対する溶解性が劣るため、溶解に長時間を要し、レリ ーフパターンを形成する上で実用上の問題がある。

【0006】また、柔軟性のある感光性ポリイミドを得るために、ポリイミドシロキサンが提案されている(特開平2-50161号公報、特開平4-252227号公報)が、ポリマー成分としてポリアミック酸を用いているためイミド化するためにパターニング後、高温加熱が必要であり、基板に熱的ダメージを与えるので好ましくないなどの実用上の問題がある。

【0007】このため、解決策の一つとして、有機溶媒可溶性ポリイミドとするために、テトラカルボン酸二無水物を用い、芳香族ジアミンとして、例えばエポキシ基のような反応基を有する(メタ)アクリレート化合物と付加反応をする官能基を持った1核の非対象構造のジアミンを用いることが行われている。しかし、ジアミン成分が1核のためにポリイミドの溶解性が充分でないことによりポリマー液の安定性が劣るという問題があった。

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】この発明の目的は、有 20 機溶媒に対する溶解性が優れており、しかも光硬化して高い感度を有し、かつ光硬化物が高い耐熱性とフレキシブル性を有する感光性ポリイミドを提供することである。また、この発明の他の目的は、実用上の問題点を実質的に有しない感光性溶液組成物を提供することである。さらに、この発明の他の目的は、厚みを大きくでき、パターニング後イミド化するための高温加熱(250~400℃)が不要の電気絶縁膜を提供することである。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】すなわち、この発明は、 下記一般式で表される芳香族テトラカルボン酸二無水物 と、

【化4】

(ただし、式中、XはO、COまたは直接結合を示す。)

下記一般式で表される芳香族ジアミンおよび

【化5】

(ただし、式中、YはO、 CH_2 、 SO_2 またはO-B ニルテトラカルボン酸二無水物(a-BPDA)を挙げ z-C(CH_3)2-Bz-Oまたは直接結合を示し、 50 ることができる。溶解性を損なわない範囲内で多環の芳

ZはOH、COOH又はSHを示し、m1およびm2は 各々1である。) および下記一般式で示されるジアミノ ポリシロキサン

【化6】

(ただし、式中、R1は2価の炭化水素残基を示し、R2は独立に炭素数1~3のアルキル基またはフェニル基を示し、ηは3~50の整数を示す。)からなるジアミンとの実質的に等モル量を重合およびイミド化して得られるポリイミドシロキサンに、(メタ)アクリロイル基を有する化合物を付加または縮合反応させてなる有機溶媒可溶性の感光性ポリイミドシロキサンに関するものである。

【0009】また、この発明は、前記の感光性ポリイミドシロキサンが有機溶媒に溶解してなる感光性ポリイミドシロキサン組成物に関するものである。

【0010】また、この発明は、多環の芳香族テトラカルボン酸二無水物、芳香族ジアミンおよびジアミノポリシロキサンが重合、イミド化され、かつポリマー中の芳香族ジアミン成分の少なくとも2個のベンゼン環に官能基を介して光重合性不飽和基含有有機化合物が結合している感光性ポリイミドシロキサンの有機溶媒溶液であって、露光膜がアルカリ現像液で現像可能な感光性ポリイミドシロキサン組成物に関する。

【0011】また、この発明は、前記のいずれかの感光性ポリイミドシロキサン組成物を所定の厚さで基材に塗 30 布し、乾燥、露光した後、後加熱し、場合により現像してなる絶縁膜に関する。

【0012】この発明の感光性ポリイミドシロキサンは、好適には前記一般式で示される多環の芳香族テトラカルボン酸二無水物と、前記一般式で示されるアミノ基を有する2つのベンゼン環にOH、COOHまたはSHが最低1個ずつ結合した芳香族ジアミンとジアミノポリシロキサンとの二種類のジアミン成分との実質的等モル量を、有機溶媒中でランダムあるいはブロック重合させてポリアミック酸とした後、熱イミド化または化学イミド化させることにより得られるポリイミドシロキサンに、(メタ)アクリロイル基を有する化合物を付加または縮合反応させることによって製造することができる。

【0013】この発明における前記一般式で示される多環の芳香族テトラカルボン二無水物としては、ビフェニルテトラカルボン酸二無水物、ベンゾフェノンテトラカルポン酸二無水物、オキシジフタル酸無水物などが挙げられ、好適には3,3',4,4'ーベンゾフェノンテトラカルボン酸二無水物、2,3,3',4'ービフェニルテトラカルボン酸二無水物(a-BPDA)を挙げることができる。 密解性を損なわない範囲内で多環の芳

不思な更適光のベサキロぐイミトリを批光感をなる得 、メイイタイやネイト含帽のベミてジ苅香芸の語前。イイJまみネム よこる表で※4キ0€~083時,※4キ02~66歳 ベサキロぐしおくきてぐの端前 ,%ハギ07~0231許 , % 小チ 0 8 ~ 3 私 ∨ 彡 ▼ ぐ 苅 香 芸 へ 蝠 前 中 会 加 ∨ 彡 ▼ でお合膳用動の子、0 あず要込なよこる专用動きてせき ロシリホしミて芝居萌むよお、ミて芝滋香芸の太娥一話 **ぴんま食みょこるあか**

5.1 に前。るあご向動るな〉かな裏監解公縢のマサキロぐす

こんじな断光源式書 、0なく却や曳敷鞘の影小動光 、J

内囲論の02~33特をプ中の子、08~831耕、03 る場合は、アミノ当量から計算される平均値の1が3~ めでは合品。いよようてのあでは合財の被合かるな異のⅠ ,>よきフゃあで桝合小の一単的れあで(08~8)内 た、前記のジアミノポリシロキサンは、1が前記の範囲 ま パイ 事性がよこをあずりな~8 引勢 , 0 を~8 打 > 1 主我 , 0 3 ~ 8 私 1 , ぶるき , > 1 主我なよこるあ 基であり、尾aが独立にメチル基、エチル基、プロピル ベイニエておけまし基ベイモ×の機動」の3~5機素制 づ待 , 8~2 機素満封 > J 主段 , 基数素水小岗の耐 S 社 I A O 中(8) た跳一、 お丁 しょくせき ロジリ ホ く ミ て ぐるパさ示うた歌一店前る付は3円発の3【3100】

。るパゟ用動ぶ敵段な〔麴香息安しきて ー3] とみベイチャー、3 '3 'バニエムみノミムぐー チし易さの観点から3,3,4シピドロキンー4,4,4 人、アノ 3 ~ 5 下 2 対香 表 の 品 論 。 v 1 よ す フ し 用 動 ア 步 は合み除る土以動な、>まよ丁し用動みの離1対くミて ぐ城香芸のこ、含びれるこるや挙をとなべホバス [ハニ エス (シキノエスノミアーケーシキロドコー8) ーシ スコ , マサイベ (マキしェてしきマーケーシキロギョー E) ×ユーE 'I 'ベチト [パニエケ (ジャしエマしき てーセージキロ爿 3 − ε) − Ϸ] ⊼ ′3 − Ι , Ι , ′√ホハ 3, ージヒドロキシー4, 4, ージアミノジフェニルス 、6、インキホルスハニニアジへミアジー、4、4ーツ キロドコマー 18,8,11 トマルスハニュイダしきてび エニルエーテル、3, 3, ージとドロキシー4, 4' ー てなくきてなー 、4、4ージキロドコなー 、8、8、人 マーエバニエグジノミアジー '8 ,8ージキロドコジー 5. ーオチレンビス [2ーアミノ安息香香香]、 4, 4。 、3、ハニエてゴイミイジー、8、-ジキロオコジ、5、 ··· ゚Φ , Φ , √/ニエヘコ\ミŢ♡ー ゚ϼ , ΦーゾキロŸ コジー '8 ,8 試え限 ,却アしらくミマジ対香表式し合 長へ端に割すにOH、COOHまだはSHな1個もつ結 ペンのつるるすずる基人ミてるあずべきてや対音芸され る木が左郷―品頂る村は利胆器のご、対害【▶Ⅰ00】 **よりふまア糸熱き置**

丁畑ンホハ はご 苅香 表 おいる & 欧木無二 麺 ン ホハ セ ミ イ て瀬香芸の蒙Ⅰ多陪一の砂木無二額
はよれたそれぞ減香

よみてえばい弥容の欺容数育式でな異却式まじ同と欺容 数す式し用動い初页, 姿式し瀬単をてせキロぐす ミトリ ホ且一むいるる、> よよフえは(多時部割れる文要込) 要面JM密へサキロぐ引 ミトリホの数下端初支制は合 JASを育る基ペトロリカア(やA)の語前【0200】

。(11よきてつあで逆の子おいるあ) い 02

。るきがおくこる軒の面径をひせキロぐ7 ミトリ市封光潮の開発のこまプレよコとこるせき初気味 付き献合かるを育を基れたロじ々で(々え)、勢みご知 合きべせキロぐイミトリホアサさ次又製野間執りト~0 るぶ凤更野間報る~1 すび002~001 アネ帆含べせ キロぐせなくミアぐを共コミよるおハチ等 31的資実 、多 よべきてで、対番表で下次司机付と付合かる下すを基へ

トロリセマ(セス) 、 よくせキロぐじぶく ミブジ 、 ちぬ 木無二鐘へ洗れたそ1そ刻香芸 、ホレィをむ【6 1 0 0】

ることによって好適に得ることができる。

歩ち杰気味付き砕合小るを育多基ベトロリセマ(セメ) , 遊去しょべせキロぐり ミトリホア ごむきあ気みがり ミ ト製器間報 B~ I .0 ブ ≲ 吐 含 降 払 / 彡 ト の と な ∨ 彡 て 盛と葉なさよのべぐしるひよおタサントンハセ木無なさよの 舞蹈水無別ふ例、隋小斗ミト学小文更監弘页の203~ 媒で希釈した後、100°C以下の温度、好ましくは10 容数する蒸客館へでミアリおされる得フでよぶあ気合重 のこ、ブバが、バイ許多初図合重ムをくておうしま段、初 で以下の反応温度、好ましくは10~80℃の反応温度 0017中熱容機市、作式、多く公知いミて心の量小チ 等ご(的買実く会気砂水無二類べないなそイぞ越香芸 , 紅

【0018】この発明の感光性ポリイミドシロキサン

パルを被が結合している割合にすることが好ましい。 含基成磁不對合重光の間なよろな心づ中千分くせキロ ぐり ミトリホの封光額 , なるパゟ宝歩らな(ゟずゆし光 靏) 對光葱、對解溶媒溶媒溶料自品の会力ンミアでの店 前。るきでなくこる判挙以厳刊をくきてで、 越香表る 卡青 **剛を表になくかのとなくれって〔ハニェて(ぐキしょ** イノミアー4) ー4] スコー2 、2 、七ホバス [イニェ て(でキノエてノミアータ)ータ] スコおいるあ ノンミ てで苅香芸るす声聞とゟ環ンサングのとなくサング(ハ ニエてくミイータ) スコータ , 1 , ベサイグ (ぐキく エてくミマー4) スツー4 、I 、ベミアジ湖香芸&卡斉 酎2を最くサイグの3おくぐリイー0、ペホハスハニェ てなしきてなー ・4 、4 、 イキハニエアなしまてなー そばす。4、一ジアミノジフェニルエーテル、4、4、 Ⅰのは、おフィンンとてで対査書のからいしませならこるあります。 ケイ以%ハチ0 ε Φ 会効 ∀ ミてび 、 お合 店 用 動 Φ 子 。 ′ √ よきアノ用刊をベミマジ 執香業のか 、 対よ ろくて やキ ロゾリホくミアジ 、ベミアジ執沓芸の店前【7100】 。るあ习向剤る卡不却や野科溶媒溶媒溶数青のベサキロぐ

ドラトリれるれる得 、5い冬れ合門のV F T や 裁否表の

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【0021】前記の(メタ)アクリロイル基を有する化合物としては、グリシジル基、イソシアネート基などのOH、COOH、SHと付加あるいは縮合反応性の基とメタアクリロイルまたはアクリロイル基とを有する有機化合物、例えばグリシジルメタクリレート、グリシジルアクリレート、グリシジルポリシロキシメタアクリレート、ハーフエポキシアクリレート(例えば10個程度のエポキシ基のうち5個程度がアクリレート基で置換されている化合物である。例えば、商品名:昭和高分子製ビニルエステル樹脂リポキシ630X-501)などを 10 挙げることができる。

【0022】前記の(メタ)アクリロイル基を有する化合物の使用量は、アミノ基を有するベンゼン環に別々にOH、COOH又はSHが1個ずつ結合した芳香族ジアミンのOH、COOH又はSH基に対して当モル量以上、通常は1~10モル倍であることが好ましい。

【0023】上記の重合反応、イミド化反応および(メタ)アクリロイル基を有する化合物の付加反応における有機溶媒としては、例えばN, Nージメチルスルホキシド、N, Nージメチルホルムアミド、N, Nージメチルホルムアミド、N, Nージメチルアセトアミド、N, Nージエチルアセトアミド、N, Nージエチルアセトアミド、Nーメチルー2ーピロリドン(NMP)、ヘキサメチレンホスホアミドなどが用いられる。

【0024】この発明の感光性ポリイミドシロキサンは、反応終了後の溶液をそのまま(必要であれば他の添加剤を加えた後)使用してもよいが、用途によって、例えばパターン形成材料として使用する場合には、単離したものを有機溶媒に溶解した溶液として使用してもよい。

【0025】前記の有機溶媒としては、ジメチルスルホキシド、ジエチルスルホキシドなどのスルホキシド系溶媒、N,Nージメチルホルムアミド、N,Nージエチルホルムアミドなどのホルムアミド系溶媒、N,Nージメチルアセトアミド、N,Nージエチルアセトアミドなどのアセトアミド系溶媒、Nーメチルー2ーピロリドン、Nーエチルー2ーピロリドン、Nービニルー2ーピロリドンなどのピロリドン系溶媒、メチルジグライム、メチルトリジグライムなどのグライム系溶媒、ヘキサメチルホスホリックトリアミド、γーブチルラクトン、シクロヘキサノンなどを挙げることができる。

【0026】この発明の感光性ポリイミドシロキサンの溶液組成物は、ポリマーである固形分濃度が20~50 重量%であることが好ましい。前記の感光性ポリイミドシロキサン溶液に、増感剤、光重合開始剤、接着性改良剤(例えばメラミン樹脂などの熟硬化性樹脂)、酸素遮断剤(例えばワセリン、ワックス、界面活性剤)、酸素補足剤(例えばアスコルビン酸、ブチルフォスファイト)を添加することが好ましい。また、光硬化後の絶縁膜の物性を損なわない範囲でエチレン性不飽和基を有す る光により重合可能な化合物を架橋剤として添加することが好ましい。

【0027】前記の増感剤および光重合開始剤としては、ミヒラーケトン、ベンゾイン、ベンゾインメチルエーテル、ベンゾインエチルエーテル、ベンゾインイソプロピルエーテル、2-tービチルアントラキノン、1,2-ベンゾー9,10-アントラキノン、4,4'ービス(ジエチルアミノ)ベンゾフェノン、アセトフェノン、ベンゾフェノン、チオキサントン、1,5-アセナフテン、1-ヒドロキシーシクロヘキシルフェニルケトン、2-ベンジルー1,2-ジメチルアミノー1-(4-モルホリノフェニル)ブタン-1、1-ヒドロキシーシクロヘキシルフェニルケトンなどを挙げることができ、その添加量は合計でポリイミドシロキサン100重量部に対して1~50重量部、特に2~30重量部が好ましい。

【0028】前記の架橋剤としては、エチレングリコールジメタ (ア) クリレート、プロピレングリコールジメタ (ア) クリレート、トリメチロールプロパントリメタ (ア) クリレート、テトラメチロールメタンテトラメタ (ア) クリレート、ド・ラス・ケー・カート、ジエチルアミノエチルメタ (ア) クロレート、ジエチルアミノエチルメタ (ア) クロレート、トリス (ヒドロキシエチルアクリロイル) イソシアヌレート、リン酸メタ (ア) クリレート、ポリチオール (例えばトリメチロールプロパントリスチオプロピオネート)、チオール類 (例えばチオグリール酸) などをあげることができる。その添加量は感光性ポリイミドシロキサン100重量部に対して、5~100重量部、特に10~60重量部添加することが好ましい。

【0029】また、この発明の感光性ポリイミドシロキサンの溶液組成物は、アエロジル(使用量は、感光性ポリイミドシロキサン100重量部に対して10~50重量部が好ましい)、マイカ、タルク、硫酸バリウム、ワラストナイト、炭酸カルシウムなどの微細な無機充填剤(使用量は、感光性ポリイミドシロキサン100重量部に対して10~100重量部が好ましい)、微細なポリマー充填剤、あるいは微細なあるいは可溶性の無機あるいは有機染料・顔料を含有させてもよい。そして溶液組成物は無色あるいはフタロシアニングリーン、フタロシアニンブルーなどを含有させて着色してもよい。

【0030】この発明の感光性ポリイミドシロキサンを使用し、上記のようにして感光性ポリイミドシロキサン溶液組成物によって、以下のようにしてパターンを形成することができる。すなわち、先ず上記の感光性ポリイミドシロキサン溶液を基板に塗布し、乾燥して有機溶媒を除去する。基板への塗布はスクリーン印刷、カーテンロール、リバースロール等により行うことができる。塗布膜(好ましくは厚み:5~100μm、特に10~100μm)の乾燥は90℃以下、好ましくは40~80℃で行う。乾燥後、乾燥塗布膜にネガ型のフォトマスク

。G & ⑦ 朔縁踏る 【3 & 0 0 】

。。。 【0032】この発明の感光性ポリイミドシロキサンである。そのため、そのはアンロキサンを容別に除光確光を表しており、そのようによるは、 ポリイミドシロキサンを容別に除去でき、これによりい。

発置されて、現場、面には、 を置き、紫外線、 を置き、紫外線、 をできた。 をできた。 でで、 ででは、 ででは、 ででなった。 ででは、 ででは、 ででは、 でいた。 でいた。 では、 でいた。 でいた

宝顺掛韓的執辦 .7 【I ▶00】

。六J 4 類感光フや許多量

。六二共川鏡端の大敷縛心及東源光の端下 , ブバ

。式し玄峨アバ用を指科公量重燃

更點稱代縢 . ▶ 【6 8 0 0】

を〇、カラックのあるものを×とした。 【0038】3. ポリイミドシロキサンのNMPに対す

(競矯卦帙) 【8800】

これったていていまりにして行った。

M各の下以。 で不多例就実の関発のこ、 下以【例就実】

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II

 3 mm厚の銅板上に乾燥膜厚が80μmとなるよう に感光性ポリイミドシロキサン溶液組成物を塗布し、6 0℃で60分間乾燥後、1 J/c m² 紫外線露光、引き 続き160℃で1時間加熱して得たサンプルについてJ IS-C 2103 (電気絶縁用ワニス試験法) に基づ き試験を行って、体積抵抗値を測定した。

9. 耐寒性評価

-65℃で30分保持、125℃で30分保持、次いで -65℃で30分保持を1サイクルとして、200サイ クルした後に絶縁膜にクラックが発生しないものを耐寒 10 性が良好と評価し、クラックが発生するものを耐寒性が 不良と評価した。

【0043】実施例1

(ポリイミドシロキサン合成工程) 2, 3, 3', 4' ービフェニルテトラカルボン酸二無水物 (a-BPD A) 17. 494g (0. 059モル) をNーメチルー 2-ピロリドン (NMP) 54gに加えて溶解し、ジア ミノポリシロキサン (R1=プロプル、R2=メチル、 n=10、アミノ当量=450)36.540gを加え 180℃で2時間反応した。引き続き3,3'ージヒド 20 ロキシー4, 4'ージアミノビフェニル3.740g (0.017モル)を加え30時間反応した。次いで温 度100℃にて、グリシジルメタクリレート9.893 g(0.070モル)を加え0.5時間反応させて感光 性ポリイミドシロキサンを得た(溶液として)。

【0044】 (インキ化工程) 上記の感光性ポリイミド シロキサンの溶液全量にNMP18gを加えて希釈し、 アエロジル(平均粒径:約0.02μm) 7.8g、タ ルク (平均粒径: 1. 5 μm) 13. 4 g、光開始剤と してジメチル安息香酸エチル4.7g、ジエチルチオキ 30 サント2.4g、トリメチロールプロパントリアクリレ ート9.7gを添加し、3本ロールにて混練りしてイン キ:感光性ポリイミドシロキサン溶液組成物を得た。こ の感光性ポリイミドシロキサン溶液組成物についての測 定結果および評価結果をまとめて表 1 および表 2 に示

【0045】また、露光・後加熱膜の機械的物性は、引 張強度が2.6kg/cm²、伸びが8.2%、初期弾 性率が102.9kg/cm2であった。また、露光・ 後加熱膜の電気物性測定結果は体積抵抗値が2.2×1 0¹⁵ Ω · c m であった。この絶縁膜は耐寒性も良好で あった。

【0046】実施例2

(ポリイミドシロキサン合成工程) 2, 3, 3', 4' ービフェニルテトラカルボン酸二無水 (a-BPDA) 17. 139gをN-メチル-2-ピロリドン54. 0 gに溶解し、ジアミノポリシロキサン(前記と同じ)3 6. 540gを加え180℃で2時間反応した。引き続 き5, 5'-メチレンビス [2-アミノ安息香酸] (M 度100℃にて、グリシジルメタクリレート9.894 gを0.5時間反応させて感光性ポリイミドシロキサン 溶液を得た。

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【0047】(インキ化工程)上記の感光性ポリイミド シロキサンから実施例1と同様にして感光性ポリイミド シロキサン溶液組成物を調製し、評価を行った。この感 光性ポリイミドシロキサン溶液組成物についての結果を まとめて表1および表2に示す。

【0048】また、露光・後加熱膜の機械的物性は、引 張強度が1.62kg/cm²、伸びが7.7%、初期 弾性率が55.5 kg/cm²であった。また、露光・ 後加熱膜の電気物性測定結果は体積抵抗値が2.8×1 0¹⁵ Ω · c m であった。この絶縁膜は、耐寒性も良好 であった。

【0049】 実施例3

(ポリイミドシロキサン合成工程) 3, 3', 4, 4' -ベンゾフェノンテトラカルボン酸二無水物 (BTD A) 18.876gをN-メチル-2-ピロリドン5 4. 0gに溶解し、ジアミノポリシロキサン(前記と同 じ) 36.540gを加え180℃で2時間反応した。 引き続き3,3'ージヒドロキシー4,4'ージアミノ ビフェニル (HAB) 3. 765gを加え2時間反応し た。次いで温度100℃にて、グリシジルメタクリレー ト9.894gを加え0.5時間反応させて感光性ポリ イミドシロキサン溶液を得た。

【0050】(インキ化工程)上記の感光性ポリイミド シロキサンから実施例1と同様にして感光性ポリイミド シロキサン溶液組成物を調製し、評価を行った。この感 光性ポリイミドシロキサン溶液組成物についての結果を まとめて表1および表2に示す。

【0051】また、露光・後加熱膜の機械的物性は、引 張強度が1.12kg/cm²、伸びが6.5%、初期 弾性率が75.5kg/cm²であった。また、露光・ 後加熱膜の電気物性測定結果は体積抵抗値が1.8×1 0¹⁵ Ω・cmであった。この絶縁膜は耐寒性も良好で

【0052】実施例4

実施例1において、タルクに代えてマイカを使用した他 は同様の行って、感光性ポリイミドシロキサン溶液組成 物を得た。結果は同じく良好であった。 40

【0053】比較例1

ジアミノシロキサンを使用しなかった以外は実施例1と 同様にして、感光性ポリイミドシロキサンを得ようとし たが、ポリマーはNーメチルピロリドンに不溶であり、 光硬化特性は測定できなかった。

【0054】比較例2

2, 3, 3', 4'ービフェニルテトラカルボン酸二無 水物に代えてピロメリット酸二無水物(PMDA)を使 用した以外は実施例1と同様に実施して、感光性ポリイ BAA) 4.593gを加え2時間反応した。次いで温 50 ミドシロキサンを得た。得られた感光性ポリイミドシロ

(8)

ころが~臑を主発ので反。, ご 野吸が 沖条の禁間 と 対療 個田半 、J 赤塗ぶぐよるなふ血 40 8 次 真鄭噪遠コ (8 B 7 K 4 ビリコーエ , 螻畜興陪字) ムハトマギ きトリ ホ、多で因。すぐやおれるめ臨い的資実もコパヤいおじ や子の郊キベトズス 、ろこくホン鵬ブノ意受間代2かつ 無電解スズメッキ権(テンポジットFT-34)にて0 の獎ーマヤン、多卦キャメズス稱奮無価。 さんぺなれる **め糖お常異されずパ ,るころ♪~鵬フノ費髪間∲0 8 コ** 田半の2005とことのを表面に鑑り、260℃の半田 要学小マンセ 、多型療師田半 。 すぐななし 単窓は セック 化学製 々ðするmm L ðsfffr√1、ること式か鵬を對曲国下√1用 \$器鏡斌的曲で社の雨引嫖事島、多對曲雨【7000】

○ φ m m I 、果 赫 の 予 。 す っ 計 タ ヤ ン ニ ー 々 パ 小 崇 周 よ る例献実 、Uよぶ000!-RRTイズジィーぞ小く座 象既状跡の獎をく下捌太 , アゴューマル 沿針光葱の頭市 【0058】比較例4 。さつはなれる良制で図り的資実さられずい、そ

であずm3・2×101×2、17 動膜は、計型縁略 浸雷、ゴま。ゴン主経なくでそくアイスで曲国ので勢戊

°74.

野金製緑路、J、燃配影間部Iで3001 、でバル水。式

ドトハムセニテンアハモエミイテ。オン光露アン瓩多々 スマスでは、ブい用金0座01−AM)置繋インをトモ

ててスマサホミの蝶(耕)サホミ 。 ふし 去網を欺溶辮酢 より、インキを塗布した。 次いで60℃で1時間乾燥し

31(たぐやそくログミ002)瞬间ペーリグス割土ペー

や^A 器回騒される魚法コ土(Rースセビリコーエ) A A

価した。厚さ75μm生たは50μmのポリイミドフィ

新キントなーは、等せ解容はししむJ dMN おくせキロ ビリミトリな対光感式れる器。式し誠実以謝同とI ┣蔵

実おかさく用更を猶香息支くミでぐっる 、8 アメ外ゴバ

3, 3, ージヒドロキジー4, 4, ージアミノピフェニ

。さつ、休なきり虫脈は掛砕小頭光でよる再おがキント

、ひあづれのる卡酔潮引いりじゅつハモメールおいせキ εI

01 財務容∨サキロペイミトリホ對光慮式れる斟ツ例画実各

* 許多ペーをパな常五アノコ耕同お代は式で計アル用を 郊窓木※02のハモーエハモとしまハーロリヤンソモエ でとムセリイナ類でホの※I ,フJ 4蒸敷度 , オま 。オ

8~3 飏誠実【3300】

【0055】比較例3

。さんなかきで玄彫む茵処光でなる得お

比較例3 | a -- B P D A

ベニェイコノミアでー PMDA 2 時效法 3' 3, ージドドロキシー 4' 4, 07 くせキロぐじ歩しまてど a - B P D A比較例1 0 O I 「瀬香島光〜ミ BLDA E 网酰実 07 くせキロシリホくミてで 3.0 ゼー2] どうくりきゃー、9、6 **ルニェイコノミエベー** 3'3, ーシドドロギシーチ'せ. 07 くせキロジじおく 三てぐ Adq g-s S 励激実 3.0 **イニエムヨノミムルー** A C 4 B P D A 1. 网面実 3' 3, ーシドドロキシーチ' 4, 07 くせキロくじおく ETで 3.0 漢野の 砂水無二類 RELE くきてび

【[表]

[6900]

07 くせキロマじおく 57℃

[3表]

類香原支ヘミでやー 3 , 8

3 0

[0900]

	対数粘度	製膜性	溶解性	熱分解温度 ℃	解像力 膜厚 μm	光感度 mJ/cm²
実施例1	0. 25	0.	0	416	2 6	80
実施例 2	0. 18	0	0	408	2 5	5 0
実施例3	0. 29	0	0	405	28	100
比較例 1	_	_	×		_	
比較例 2		_	×	_	_	
比較例3		_	Δ		_	

【0061】 実施例9

(ポリイミドシロキサン合成工程) a-BPDA34. 94gをトリグライム100gに溶解し、ジアミノポリ シロキン(R1=プロピル、R2=メチル、アミノ当量 =467)65.006gを加え、180℃で1時間反 応させた。引き続いて同温度でMBAA12.250g 加え20時間反応し、次いで温度100℃にて所定量の グリシジルメタクリレート(酸成分:ジアミン成分= 1.00:1.00) を加え0.5時間反応させて感光 性ポリイミドシロキサンを得た(溶液として)。

【0062】(インキ化工程)上記感光性ポリイミドシ ロキサン溶液である重合液(固形分濃度53,7%)1 00部(重量部、以下同じ)に対して、フタロシアニン グリーン 0.268 部を加え分散させ、その溶液にハー フエポキシアクリレート(昭和高分子社製、商品名:リ ポキシ630X-501) 14. 42部、ポリエチレン グリコールジメタクリレート (新中村化学社製、NK9 G) 5. 37部、ジメタクリロイルオキシフォスフェー トとモノメタクリロイルオキシフォスフェートとの1: 1の混合物であるリン酸メタクリレート (日本化薬社 製、PM2) 1.61部を加え、続いて消泡剤(ダウケ ミカル社製、DB100) 2. 74部、開始剤 (チバガ イギー社製、イルガキュア184)14.67部、開始 剤(チバガイギー社製、イルガキュア369)7.33 部、ジメチルアミノ安息香酸エチルエステル5.87 部、ジエチルチオキサントン2.93部、ゲル化防止剤 としてハイドロキノン 0.27部、およびメトキシハイ ドロキノン0.27部、次に、硫酸バリウム(平均粒子 径: 0. 3 µ m) 16. 1部とアエロジル(平均粒径: 約0.02μm) 5.37部を加え、3本ロールで混練 してインキ:感光性ポリイミドシロキサン組成物を得

【0063】このインキから常法通りにコート材を形成 し、耐無電解錫メッキ性を無電解錫メッキ液(シプレー

して確認したところ、錫メッキ液のもぐりは実質的に認 められなかった。また、このインキを厚み35μmの銅 箔に塗布し、60℃で60分間乾燥し、乾燥膜厚が23 μmでミカサ社製のミカサマスクアライメント装置を使 用して100mJ/cm²の光感度で露光した後、テト ラエチルアンモニウムハイドロオキサイドの2%水溶液 およびメタノール中で超音波浸漬して現像し、100μ mライン&スペースのパターンを得ることができた。こ の露光・後加熱膜は実施例1と同等の良好な機械的・熱 的(含耐寒性、以下同じ)・電気的物性を示した。

【0064】実施例10

(インキ化工程) 実施例9と同様にして得られた感光性 ポリイミドシロキサン溶液である重合液(固形分濃度5 3. 7%) に、リン酸メタアクリレートに代えてメラミ ン樹脂(サンワケミカル社製、ニカラックMW-100 LM) 16. 1部を加えた他は実施例9と同様に実施し て、インキ:感光性ポリイミドシロキサン組成物を得 た。

【0065】このインキから常法通りにコート材を形成 し、耐無電解錫メッキ性を無電解錫メッキ液(シプレー 社製、テンポジットFT−34)に70℃で3分間浸漬 して確認したところ、錫メッキ液のもぐりは実質的に認 められなかった。また、このインキを厚み35μmの銅 箔に塗布し、60℃で60分間乾燥し、乾燥膜厚が23 μmでミカサ社製のミカサマスクアライメント装置を使 用して100mJ/cm²の光感度で露光した後、テト ラエチルアンモニウムハイドロオキサイドの2%水溶液 およびメタノール中で超音波浸漬して現像し、100 μ mライン&スペースのパターンを得ることができた。こ の露光・後加熱膜は実施例1と同等の良好な機械的・熱 的・電気的物性を示した。

【0066】実施例11

(インキ化工程) リン酸メタアクリレートを加えず、硫 酸バリウム16、1部に代えて炭酸カルシウム(平均粒 社製、テンポジットFT−34)に70℃で3分間浸漬 50 子径:1.2μm)16.1部を使用した他は実施例9

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。六乙示金對砂的浸雷・角燥・角 **赫毅な段身の等同ら! เ**國誠実お鄭燦���・光霧のこ。st きがなるこる野金ペーやパのスージス&ペトでmょ00 「のモベツmゅ002 、い行玄敷彫は亜岩常 , J光霧で 関源光の smo/[IケJ縮mμ08I含と面類塗とセ スマ 、J 製造を調達キベトのご金服、ゴま【I 7 0 0】

8I

。6 きか去斜刀 場容 アレよコ 弥敷思したハておえ園、弥敷思るくサキロジイミトしな の代階光露未めれの子、ひおフノ育を封頸溶れ水憂、む 、マサキロぐド ミトリ 下型光憩の 門祭の ご【果校の 門祭】 [2700]

の谀辞のご、ゴるち。るパブノ育多對光熱い高、おくせ キロジリミトじな針光徳の関発のご , 対害【8700】

あず T以 2 m o 入 l m 0 0 l 粒量根照光 放張 S 入 l m μ 001, 少土以m u 02 站代數稱る d v p j 數數數數 , 卡 感光性ポリイミドシロキサン組成物は、感光特性を示

0-420℃)、韓に320℃以上であり、耐熱性およ ○8) 土以2°008粒熱性が300℃以上(30 療、幻輿扇路るなで鄭小頭引し、放派るな砂路はない。 サギ ロジドミトリホ卦光源の関発のこ、ごるち【4700】

優れ、折り曲げりラックが発生せず、フレキシブル性が 要い計時的物数、対導が動きした硬化は、機械的特性に優 ロジイミトリ防却光線の開発のこ , ゴるち【るて00】 。るるで役員込計寒価で

。 ひいかがかも

サキロペイミトリ市出光線:キベト,アコ誠実习辦同と 1.1

・光霧のこ。式きでなるこる科をベーゼパのスーペス& ベトでm μ 0 0 I 、J 象既ブリ 責受 逝音 弦 ケ中ハー (セ **×ひよは新済木※2のYトサキャロYトハムウニヂンて** ハモエミイモ、必引し光霜で重氮光の≤mo\lm00 I アン用助を置端イントトラアカスマせんをの連掛せた ミブmu82松乳類熱薄、ノ熱薄間会08かつの8、ノ 中産コ啓聴のm 188 代車をキベトのコ【1800】 。才科を傳放師は、

おもまました。

き続のジーシインロス

8 I 附誠実【0700】 。式J示き對於的浸電・殆嫌・的

消・下えれるイーソリセスセス強くり(野工小キント)

スマ、J 製造き鄭塗キントのご参眠、ゴま【6800】 ト,ブリ誠実习新同とも函献実お此式をは多路88.2 (媒卦薬曉光時) マリサワ首白コるち勢ガえ帆を済虜

嫐嶽な長身の等同31┣敵実お蜘燐は参・光靄のこ。が きが込むこる野会ペーやNのスーシスタペトでm ± 0 0 て露光し、常法通り現像を行い、200μmピッチの1 **週週光の 2 m o \ L I ブ J 顕 m μ 0 δ I 含 J 面頭塗 J ℓ**

ト、ブノ敵実习新同と9 函敵実おかみた吡多階8 8 . . S (葉卦薬酵光味)類マコハロスておるさ数式え味を廃酵 許、予え机会イーVUATAと強くU(患エ小キベト)

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